THE EDUCATIONAL WORK.

OUR SCHOOLS AND THE GERMANS,

The German-born residents of our City and their German-speaking children have inaugurated, without distinction of party, an important movement with reference to our Common Schools. Before expressing any opinion of it, It seems due to the numbers and character of the movers that we give them a fair, dispassionate hearing. Their programme is as fol-

Constitution of the German-American School Association

of the City and County of New-York. SECTION 1 .- Preamble .- The system of Free Public Schools, as established by law in the State of New-York, In the only one that fully conforms with democratic republican institutions, and is apt to be brought to highest perfection. As it aims at the best possible education of every individual, it is an indispensable condition of its successful operation, and one of the most important duties of every citizen, that all should evince for it an active and apontaneous interest. In this spirit and with such conviction, the German-American citizens of the City of New-York associate and organize themselves under the mame of "German-American School Association of the City and County of New-York."

SEC. 2.-It is the purpose of this Association: 1. To arouse and keep alive an active interest of its members in all that concerns the Public Schoolsate enlighten the public on methods and principles of education, and to support all movements for reform when deemed useful or necessary; 2. To use its influence for the election and appointment of such persons as are most worthy and best fitted to fill offices in the department of public eduration; 3. While acknowledging that English is the aal language, and considering that it cannot be demied that the German is of all foreign tengues the most Important in this country, to urge its introduction regular study into the Public Schools, in order to afford all pupils an opportunity to acquire at least one foreign language, and to induce parents of German descent to send their children hereafter more generally to the pub-Inclinate ad of private schools.

The other paragraphs contain provisions for forming Ward Associations and a General Committee. -Their desires and demands are more fully

set forth in the following MEMORIAL: To the Honorable the Board of Education of the City and

County of New-York:

The German-American citizens of the City of New-York, as represented by a General Committee, composed of delegations from School Associations in the several Wards of the City, respectfully submit the following PETITION:

That the Board of Education amend that part of section 91 of the By-Laws of the Board, which now reads

as follows:

"The City Superintendent may also authorize the Latin language to be taught in any Grammar School in which the Supplementary Course is pursued; but the same shall be taught only by teachers employed in the schools of give instruction in other branches of study. The French or German language may be pursued in Grammar Schools in connection with the studies of the Second and First Grades, and the Supplementary Course."

so as to make it read in future:

"The City Superintendent may also authorize the Latin or French language to be taught in any Grammar School in which the Supplementary Course, is pursued; but the Latin language shall be taught only by teachers employed in the schools to give instruction in other branches of study. The German language shall be taught for at least one hour daily by regularly appointed as.

For at least one hour daily by regularly appointed sistant teachers, as a regular branch, in a numb Ward Schools, to be designated by the Board of Ed Lon, which number shall not be fess than one-third of the whole number of Ward Schools in the City. The study of German shall be commenced in the second grade of the Frimary Department and pursued thence through all the grades of the Grammar Department and the Supplemen-

and to further amend section 62 of the same by lawe by striking out in the title the word "German," and in the Cext the words "or of the German language, as the Board of Trustees for the Ward may select and determine," which amendment would place the assistant teachers of the German language on an equal footing with all other gegular assistant teachers.

The following remarks are intended to convey the mo-Bives for our petition, and to explain its purpose :

The results of the instruction in the French and German languages, as actually given now in a number of Ward Schools, have proved quite unsatisfactory, because: 1. Foo little time was allotted to these studies; 2. The scholars, on entering the French and German classes, were quite unequally prepared, and 3. The instruction given was in no connection with the other studies, did not form an integral part of the curriculum, and lacked the predful superintendence.

In favor of that part of our proposed amendment, which concerns the study of the French language, we pnly wish to mention that it would give power to the Lity Superintendent to arrange the French lessons in Buch a way that more satisfactory results might be expocted, particularly in the female departments. In respect to the study of the German language. convinced: 1. That the great usefulness, we might even may the necessity, of a thorough knowledge of the Ger man language in our practical relations is more and more appreciated, not only by citizens of German descent, but by native Americans; 2. That a regular and thorough atudy of the German language will greatly promote and gaeilitate a thorough knowledge of the English, and, 3 That nothing would prove more conducive to the assimi-fation of the German element with the American nation than the introduction of the German language as a regufar study into our Public Schools, as it would induce Ger-

Anstruction in the German language be taken up as low as the second grade of the Primary Department, for the acholars of this grade, being able to read English pretty fluently and commencing slate writing are sufficiently prepared to begin the study of a second language. That this study be pursued through all the higher grades, and that at least one hour daily be devoted to it, since a knorough knowledge of German could not be attained with less time. 3. That the German language, wherever taught, should be a regular study pursued by all pupils, For experience shows that branches of instruction left to the option of the scholars are not only liable to be neglected, but must prove a hinderance to the perfect order of the whole school; besides, the introduction of the German language as a regular branch in a number of classes would greatly contribute to alter an institution which, although yet generally adopted in our schools, is certainly objectionable, viz., the charging of one teacher with all the branches taught in the same class. 4. That the German Isnguage be taught at least in one-third of all the Ward Schools, for this number will hardly suffice to regeive all the pupils whose parents wish them to learn German under the system in prospect, and the rest of the achools will certainly be more than sufficient for those who, from principle or prejudice, reject every other but an exclusively English education.

atitute more than one-fourth of the whole population of this city, and in proportion contribute to the School Fund, would be justified in claiming for their views of the management and organization of schools a wider application than is asked for in this petition, they have confined their aspirations within modest limits, firmly convinced that what they ask is so well founded in the wants of our time and place, that the carrying into effect their moderate demands will without any doubt be largely supported by their American fellow-citizens of different nationality, as Similar movements have been in Cincinnati, St. Louis, and many other places, according to the reports of school

authorities.

Even if the expense required for the proposed reform should be considerable, this could not be a potent object gion, in view of the great importance of such reform But we will try to prove that the expense would actually amount to but a trifle. For the beginning it would be advisable to introduce the German language as a regular study, during the ordinary school hours, only in the two highest grades of the Primary Department, and the With, 6th, 5th, and 4th grades of the Grammar Department, with the understanding that, us in time pupils are proemoted from those grades, it would by and by be introduced also in the upperferades of the Grammar School and the supplemental course, while those pupils of the Latter description who might choose to share in the benwfit of the new study from the outset could, for this pegriod of gradual introduction, be provided with an opport gunity after the regular school hours, say from 3 to 4 p. m., these extra class or classes to be in charge also of the regular German assistant teacher. Thus we would have in an ordinary Ward School with undivided grades, exclusive of those extra classes, ten different classes in which German should form an obligatory study-viz. gwo in the Primary Department, four in the Girls' and four in the Boys' Department of the Grammar School, For the German instruction in such a Ward School two teachpre would suffice, while a school with divided grades would require three or four German teachers. Acgordingly, the whole number of them for 17 or 18 Ward Schools would be about 50, and the expenses about as Rollows:

Balaries of 20 female teachers (inclusive of the extra after school lessons). \$725, \$175,

Total. \$17,500
So that the intended alteration would require an increase of the school expenses of but \$15,000 to \$20,000.
Should our propositions, as we fervently hope, be favorably received in your honorable Board, a Sub-Committee of our School Association, consisting of professional educators, will then prepare and submit to the Board of Edscation a well-graded detailed plan for the instruction of German in our Public Schools. We have too great confidence in the sound judgment of an overwhelming majority of your honorable Board to apprehend but for a moment that the motion of one of its members for the exclusion from the Public Schools of the instruction in any foreign language could pass, and be adopted as a resolution of the Board. Such a measure would justly be con sidered as on a level and of like origin with those fallacies of a part of our press which tend to stunt the growth of our Free School system, and to reduce our Public Schools to the character of pauper schools. We do not think it necessary, in this place, again to refute those fallacies based on an artful perversion of the ideas of aristocracy and democracy, and upheld by the merest sophisms. The completion and perfection of our Free School system, and its extension to the highest grade, for both sexes, has always been the worthy object of a glorious emulation between these free States of America. The State of New-York, and our great metropolis in particu lar, will certainly take no retrograde steps.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ADDRESS BY EDWARD BROOKS-DEBATE OF SUPERINTENDENTS-NORMAL SCHOOL ASSO-CIATION - OPENING EXERCISES OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION-WEDNESDAY AF-TERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS.

TRENTON, Aug. 18 .- The national schoolmaster is abroad, and Trenton has opened her hospitable doors to receive him. The acute and amiable young ladies who preside at the registry table report that 113 members entered their names on Monday, and 323 on Tuesday, while the arrivals to-day have been exceedingly numerous, over 700 names being registered this noon. The hotels are crowded, the Normal School boarding-houses are overflowing, and scores of members, especially ladies, are freely entertained in private families. The proceedings thus far have been harmonious and profitable. The guardians of education have said their say, the trainers of teachers have held their conclave, and to-day the teachers commenced their three days' campaign under the lead of the genial and efficient Van Bokkelen of Maryland. The attendance is very large and enthusiastic, and includes representatives from every State east of the Rocky Mountains.

TUESDAY EVENING.

The Convention met in Taylor Hall, which was well

filled with members and citizens, and adorned with a

numerous sprinkling of the good-looking ladies, wherein

Trenton much abounds. Prof. George W. Fetter of Philedelphia occupied the ghair. Prof. Edward Brooks, Principal of the State Normal School at Millersville, Pa., was introduced, and read a thoughtful and suggestive paper on "The Spiritual Element of Education." The problem of education is the problem of civilization, and upon its correct solution depend the welfare of the individual, the purity of society, and the perpetuity of the State. It involves two fundamental elements, man to be educated, and knowledge to be used in education; and the character of a system of education depends upon the relative amount of importance attached to these elements. The early systems of education up the battle. The struggle was long and determined Scientific culture was opposed and its disciples persecuted, but it has triumphed over opposition and persecution. It has battered open college doors, revolutionized common school education, and scated itself mendig in university chairs. Having won a position in our educational system, it is beginning to put forth claims of importance which cannot be recognized. The tendency of the age is toward maternalism in thought and culture. My him is to counteract this extreme tendency, and to present the higher subjective or spiritual element. Education must begin in the concrete. The mind awakens into activity through the senses. God has so arranged the two great existences of the universe that the material sciences meessary for the education of the immaterial. Nature is the first schoolmaster, or rather the first text-book, in which is learned at teast the alphabet of knowledge. The material sciences give culture to the senses—the lowest up the battle. The struggle was long and deter

and principles. Hence physics, including natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., give a higher culture than philosophy and history. But these sciences are also maited in their educational value. They do not, where mathematics is involved, rise above inductrecept liker. Mathematics give exercise to deductive culture. Mathematics give exercise to deductive hought. Through these means man attains his highest atellectual development. Sir Isaac Newton, crowned by ommon consent as prince of science, won his trophics tore. The power which the study of mathematics conters commands the admiration of mankind. By it man feetermines the velocity of light, puts his measuring line determines the velocity of light, puts his measuring. The man parents more generally to send their children to the Common Schools. The principal points of our petition are: 1. That the

Although the citizens of German descent, who now con-

those who put a single idea or sentiment into the soul by which it shall be incited to a higher life. In the day which it shall be incited to a higher life. In the day when the great Master makes his awards the brightest wreath will be placed upon the brow of him who has done the most for the spiritual culture of the race.

After Mr. Frooks had finished his paper Miss Minnie C. Swayze, tencher of elecution in the Trenton Normal School, recited Poe's poem of "The Bells," and Miss Mattle Price, one of her pupils, followed, and concluded the evening's cutertainment with the recitation of an amusing parody entitled "The Swells."

WEDNESDAY MORNING. The Superintendents' Association met in the third story of the Normal School building at 81 o'clock, and was called to order by President Bulkley. About 30 members were present. Wm. R. Creary, Superintendent of schools in Baltimore, was appointed temporary Secre-lary. E. E. White, editor of "The Ohio Educational Mouthly," alluded to the more practical character of the meeting last year, and introduced for discussion the sub-cet of examining and licensing teachers. Superisten lent Henkle of Ohio spoke of the old system of three Commissioners in each country in that State May one of dent Henkle of Ohio spoke of the old system of three Commissioners in each county in that State, May one of whom could grant a certificate. The School law of 1833 required the signature of two of the Commissioners. Until recently, there was no means of removing my of these officers. There are also special laws, applying to various cities of the State. In 1864, a State Board of Examiners was created with power to grant State certificates for life. Superintendent Philibrick of Boston said that is New-England there are no County Examiners except in Maine, the care and management of schools being devolved upon Town Committees. There is not a single devolved upon Town Committees. There is not a single Special Board of Examiners in New-England. Teachers are examined for particular situations, and the only use years. Normal School graduates in New-England copy por privileges, a certificate has no practical significance whatever, and there is nowhere in the Union a worse system of examining teachers than that which prevails in the Eastern States. Superintendent Hobbs of Indiana said that in that State there is a Board of Examiners which conducts lise examinations in writing, and grants State certificates. In Counties an Examiner holds public examinations once a month, and grants County certificates according to his own ideal of a teacher. Every applicant for a certificate pays a dollar, whether he gets a certificate or not. Superintendent Leach of Providence stated that very little attention is paid to examinations in that city, as that can decide only literary qualifications. After three months trial in the school room candidates are appointed or set aside according to the degree of their actual success. Superintendent Wickersham of Pennsylvania speke of the four grades of certificates in that State, namely, for one year or less, for the term of the examiner and one year beyond, for life in a single county, and for life in the whole State. The first two grades are granted by city and county superintendents. The third grade is granted by the School Board at Harrisburg, and the fourth grade by the Normal School Board of Examiners. Secretary White of the Massachusetts Board of Education, would be glad to find any community where more care is taken in selecting teachers than in Massachusetts, but it is done in spite of the bad system of securing them, and not by virtue of it. Superintendent Philbrick agreed that good teachers are obtained in Massachusetts, but it is done in spite of the bad system of securing them, and not by virtue of it. Superintendent gones of the acceptance of the proposition of the said that there the district is the educational unit, as the town is the political unit. Town committees examine teachers, district agents employ them, and, curiously enough, wany relatives of the agents get into the as the town is the political unit. Town committees ex-amine teachers, district agents employ them, and, curi-ously enough, many relatives of the agents get into the schools. Mr. White of Ohio said that in many townships of that State three men fit to examine teachers cannot be found, and, therefore, the county system had necessarily to be adopted. In the West trial of the township system has, in fact, everywhere falled and given way to the county system. No teacher should enter the school-room who cannot go in with scholarship as well as skill. Superintendent Smith of Arkansas stated that in his State three grades of certificates are provided for, name-ly: For six months in the county, for twelve months in

ly: For six months in the county, for twelve months in the county, and for two years in the judicial district. Examinations are public. The State Superintendent may grant certificates good all over the State, but not for more than two years. The discussion was suspended at this point, and the Association adjourned, to meet in the same place at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning. The Normal School Association met at 9 o'clock in the second story of the Normal School building, Vice-President Ogden of Tennessee in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gaosy of New-Orleans. J. H. Hoose of by the Rev. Mr. Gaosy of New-Orleans. J. H. Hoose of New-York was chosen Secretary protem. The following officers of the American Normal School Association for 1852-70 were unanimously elected, the Secretary being instructed to cast the ballot. President—John M. Olcott, Terre Haute, Ind.; Thomas Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; John W. Armstrong, Oswego, N. Y.; Edward Rrocks, Millersville, Tenn. Secretary—A. L. Barber, Washington, D. C. Trensurer—Albert G. Boyden, Bridgewater, Mass. Prof. Rounds of Onle moved that one of the conditions of membership be the annual payment of \$1 to the Treasurer. After discussion the resolution was withdrawn, Dr. Hart stating that all necessary expenses would be met by the funds of the National Teachers' Association, Prof. Gage of Minnesota effered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Pending the consideration of the above the Association adjourned to 2 a. m. on Thursday.

At 104 o'clock the National Teachers' Association meet in the large hall of the model school building, and was called to order by President L. Van Bokkelen of Maryland. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel Lockwood of Keyport, N. J. An address was then delivered by Judge Richard S. Field of Princeton, who, on behalf of the State Board of Education and of the Trustees of the State Board of Education and of the Trustees of the State Normal School, bade the National Convention a cordial welcome to New Jersey, to the capital city of the State and to its Normal School. Representing as you do the great educational interests of our country, we cannot but feel that you have done us a very great honor in selecting this place for this imposing assemblage in percent oday. The State Normal School of New-Jersey has a claim upon you that you should be jat least her guests. Dr. Hart, who now presides over that institution, was one of the original founders of the National Eachers' Association. [Applause.] Prof. Fluelps, the gentleman who formerly presided over if, was one of the Indian who formerly presided over if, was one of the State of the Normal School of New-Jersey owes to him, fit was a success from the very first, and sprang loaded, into existing the state of the Monarya. State Normal School, bade the National Convention a cordial welcome to New Jersey, to the capital city of the State, and to its Normal School. Representing as you do the great educational interests of our country, we cannot but feel that you have done us a very great hence in selecting this place for this imposing assemblage. And yet there is a propriety and fitness in your coming up here to-day. The State Normal School of New-Jersey has a claim upon you that you should be jat least her guests. Dr. Hart, who now presides over that institution, was one of the original founders of the National Teachers' Association. (Applause.) Prof. Phelps, the gestlemms who formerly presided over it, was one of the thirteen whose names ought not to be forgotten, who assembled at Springfield, Mass., in 1839, at the very first meeting of the Nogmal School Association, and the first meeting of the Nogmal School Association, and the first meeting of the Nogmal School of New-Jersey owes to him. It was a success from the very first, and sprang indeed, into existence from his conceptions, like Minerva from the brain of Jupiter. How well the work he began has been carried on by his successor, Dr. Hart, its present flourishing condition will attest. With regard to the other great National Convention, that of State and County Superintendents, if I have not been misinformed, it owes its origin to a gentleman who was an alumnus of this Normal School. New-Jersey, then, has a right to feel a special interest in these great national institutions, and to take a pride, as well as a pleasure, in welcoming them, as she does to-day, to her capital city and to her Normal School.

happy to meet in this historic city—in this beautiful building, in which, through the patient labor of your chief educator, Dr. Hart, every convenience for our comfort has been most amply provided, and to whom we tender our thanks. We reciprocate your good wishes, we render our thangs. We reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the pleasant recollections of our acjourn will abide with you, your fellow Trustees, the State Board, and all the citizens of Trenton. I ask your attention a few moments longer, while I refer to another feature of this Convention, and, indeed, in these days, I think a feature of all associations for the advancement of education. I mean the interest manifested by our leading journals. I recognize with the agreement to presence of the recognize with pleasure the presence of the representatives of that great American power, the press; a power exerted carnestly and indiciously—I wish I could say universally—In the cause of moral and mental progress. The press of Amer ica, the daily newspaper press, has been and is the firm friend, the faithful expounder, the advocate of free pub ice, the daily newspaper press, has been and is the firm. It is aligned to the more practical character of the schools; and as a convention of Teachers we tender out think; "alluded to the more practical character of the citing last year, and introduced for discussion the subtoff of examining and licensing teachers. Superisten at Henkley of Ohio spoke of the old system of three himissioners in each county in that State, say one of the more practical characters. The school law of 1833 mired the signature of two of the Commissioners. The centry, there was no means of removing any of so officers. There are also special laws, applying to ious cities of the State. In 1864, a State Board of some sides of the State. In 1864, a State Board of some sides of the State. In 1864, a State Board of some sides of the State. In 1864, a State Board of the subject of the State. In 1864, a State Board of the subject of the State. In 1864, a State Board of the State o The questions which concern us are practed questions, and have to be met in a practical manner. Whether in the achicolroom, this lecture room, or the convention, we deal with facts—some stern, others subtle, all sublime; facts which control the moral, mental and physical culture of these who are to be the fathers and nothers, the citizens, the rulers of our Commonwealth. We have no time to waste in theorizing; we dare not wander into the region of experiment or imprisation. the region of experiment or imagination. We must meet our work as God has given it to us to do-meet it in the tender confidence of childhood, the thoughtless way-wardness of youth, the bold aspirations of unfolding manhood. We have to work upon heart, and mind, and soul. And, fellow-teachers, let us do it with all our heart, and mind, and soul, and strength. I trust that your segons in the property of the prope part, in good will, carrying with us kindly recollections of this renaion of brothers and sisters, laborers in that portion of God's vineyard where grow the sweetest and

est of his plants.

Minnie C. Swayze, teacher of clocution in th Miss Minnie U. Swayze, teacher of clocution in the New-Jersey Normal School, was introduced, and gave an interesting exercise in vocal enliture, with an admirably trained class. Miss Lizzie Johnston, one of her pupils, followed with a recitation of Poe's "Raven." Dr. Edwin Loigh of New-York gave an illustrated by the use of Leigh's Sound Charts, in a very amusing and instructive manner. The announcement that the score of bright little boys and girls who composed Dr. Leigh's class were soldiers' orphass was received with the heartiest appliance.

clause.
Secretary Crosby of Ohio announced the following Committees: Nominations—Messrs. Bulkley of New-York, White of West Virginia, Sears of New-Jersey, Creecy of Maryland, and Rickoff of Ohio. Ensiness— Messrs. White of Ohio, Hagar of Massachusetts, Richards of Washington, Rounds of Maine, and Sea-man of Louisiana. Resolutions—Philbrick of Massachusetts, Ashley of North Carolina, Oleoft of Indiana, Northrop of Connecticut, and Chase of Florida. Publica-ions—Hart of New-Jorsey. Ogden of Tennessee, Henkle Northrop of Connecticut, and Chase of Florida. Publications—Hart of New Jersey, Ogden of Tennessee, Henkie of Ohio, Harrington of Masachusetts, and Smith of Arkansas. In accordance with a resolution proviously moved by Mr. Brooks of Fennsylvania, the President appointed the following Committee on Teachers and Teachers Flaces: Messers. Brooks of Pennsylvania, Valentine of New York, Phipps of Massachusetts, White of Illinois, and Payne of Tennessee. Miss Saide M. Webb, teacher in the Normal School, read "The Children," and Miss Swayze recited the "Independence Bell." Messra Fields, Osgood. & Co., by their agent, Mr. O. M. Tinkham, announced that they would send for six months a complimentary copy of Our Young Folks to all teachers and superintendents who would furnish their address, and authorized any superintendent to send the address of any teacher not present who might desire the magazine.

teacher not present who might desire the magazine.

In the absence of any regular presiding officer, rrof. S. S. Greene of Rhode Island was called to the chair. Z Richards, Superintendent of Schools in Washington, read a paper on "Primary Schools-Radical Defects and Radical Remedies." The prevalent impression that we have a perfect system of education in this country is not instified by the facts of the case. Although there may be much to commend, there is also much to blame. Among the defects in primary training is the sudden and unnatural change from the freedom of a piesasat home to the restraint of the blank school-room, where the child must sit perfectly quiet, with folded hands, and do nothing and say nothing for hours each day. But this is not the werst. Every child, in a school of 50 or 60 pupils, has at the most but five or six minutes of personal attention from the teacher, and is only required to repeat a few names of letters and a half a dozen words, which are as unmeaning to it as so much Greek. Our primary textbooks only aggravate the evil, for words and stories are put into them, which can have little or no interest for children, and if the pupil learns anything in our schools, except, perchance, the virtues of the strap, the ferule, and the dunce-block, it is no thanks to the mode or means of instruction. Under such training his assistantifies and powers of observation are blunded, and his mind filled with disgust and hared toward the school-room, which he looks upon as a kind of penitentiary. Is if any wonder that boys under such treatment have a mania for playing truant! The love of truancy is usually the strongest proof that the child's nature has been perverted by the absurdities of the school-room. The boy who, under ordinary circumstances, runs away from school to a circus, a monagerie, or even to the fish pond and the woods filled with singing birds, learns more there in a single day than he does in a month of such schooling. justified by the facts of the case. Although there may Service Service Market and the service of the servi

POLITICAL.

S. F. Mickels of Cheyenne is the Democratic andidate for Delegate to Congress from Wyoming Terri-

We find in The Baltimore American's Washegton dispatch the statement that a gentleman recently lected to the Virginia State Senate visited the Secretary of war on Monday, and states that he received satisfacory assurances that the test oath would not be required of members elect to the Legislature.

The Democracy of Ohio opened the political ampaign at Cincinnati, on the evening of the 14th, by a secting which the fournals of that city say was small but enthusiastic. The speeches on the occasion were made by Mr. George E. Pugh and Gen. Sam. Cary. Mr. Pogh had nothing to say against Gov. Hayes, who was an honor to the State; nor was he troubled about negro suffrage, nor woman suffrage, nor Asiatic emigration But two things did trouble him-tariff and taxation. He seemed to be very decidedly agin 'em both, Gen. Cary's speech was noticeable for its ponderosity and its aversion to everything that has ever been done by the Republican party. For a young convert, he was clever, and talked Democratic cant like one who had conned his lessen well. He said in the course of his speech that "the Republican party has yielded itself up to the control of land monopolies bankers, and bondholders, and the sons and daughters of toil can have no spurpathy with it, and are therefore forced to act with the Democracy." Wouder if Gen. Cary ver heard what party it was that established the freetom of the public lands, and what party opposed and oted against the measure in Congress? Perhaps, also, he hasn't yet heard what party it was that gave freedom to about four millions of "the sons and daughters of

PERSONAL.

Joseph Mazzini is now in Switzerland. Henry Kingsley has become editor of The

Daily Review, a leading Liberal newspaper of Edinburgh. George H. Yeaman, late Minister to Denmark is now in London, and will leave for New-York on Saturday, in the steamer China.

Capt Thomas Medwin, the cousin and biographer of Shelley, and himself an author of some precusions, died recently in England at the age of 80.

Gen. Hooker, Baron Kuebeck of Vienna, Austria, Mr. Huzley, Architect to the Emperor of Austria, and P. Crane and lady, of Bombay, India, arrived at Cincinnati yesterday.

On Monday the leading citizens of San Franelsco gave a banquet to C. K. Garrison, formerly Mayor of San Francisco, and now on a visit there from New York. Mr. Garrison left for New-York yesterday.

Mrs. Harriet L. Hunter, Postmistress of Deereld, Michigan, for forty years, has just been removed. she has lost two husbands during her term of office, and the townspeople are indignant at her losing the office too. Ida Lewis has accepted an invitation to attend series of memorial exercises to be held in October

under the direction of the Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend

society in Philadelphia. It is gleefully announced that

she is going to bring her boat with her. A young and beautiful woman appeared not long since before the Roman Senate and announced herself as the last descendant of the Emperors of the East, iving unknown in a valley in Piedmont. After an investigation, she was recognized as the Princess Lascaris Paleologus, and the Senate ordered her name to be in scribed in the Book of Gold at the Capitol. Then she

went to Florence and founded a Masonic lodge for

The Edinburgh Review tells the following story of Walter Savage Landor: "In his garden walks he would bend over the flowers with a sort of worship, but rarely touched one of them. The form which the noteriety of this sentiment took in the Florentine legend was that he had one day, after an imperiect dinner, thrown the cook out of the window, and, while the man was writhing with a broken limb, ejaculated, 'Good God! I forgot the flowers."

Gen. John A. Rawlins, Secretary of War, was in the city yesterday, on the way to his home in Danbury, Conn.

The Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Seward, jr. The Hon. T. M. Pomeroy, Wm. H. Seward, jr., and Major Heardsley, Anburg, S. Y.; Gen. E. W. Leavenworth, Syracuse; Judge Schley of Bathmore; ex-Mayor Bishop of Cincinnati; the Hon. Amasa Stone, J. H. Wade, and G. B. Ely, Cleveland; E. B. Judson, Syracuse, and Col. C. T. Pollard, Montgomery, Ala., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Piper, United Stafes Array, is at the Meropolitan Hotel. John F. Coyle, Washington, and B. H. Hill, jr., Georgis, are at the New-York Hotel. Count d'Aerselot, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, and Joseph Lathrop of St. Louis are at the Brevoort House. Biohard Grant White is at the Charendon Hotel. The Hon. G. W. Mosely of Buffalo and W. G. Weightman, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. B. Hill, U. S. A., is at the Albemaria Hotel. Expostmester General Randall, the Hon. J. G. Churchill, M. C., Gswege, and Judge Cattell of Binghannton are at the Astor House. Gen. Smith is at the Everett House. o, and Judge Cattell of Binghamton are at use. Gen. Smith is at the Everett House.

OBITUARY.

Prof. Charles Dexter of Cleveland died sud-

drill master at the procession. The uniform of a Ross Croix Kirightis very handsome. It consists of a white sash, with an eagle and pelican embroidered in gold, red sword belt, chevalier black hat with black and red feathers, white gloves, and black clothes. The Thirty-frat Degrees wears, in addition, a black and white collar; the Thirty-second, a purple collar; the Thirty-third, a yellow collar, in the ease of an honerary member; a yellow sash in that of an actual member. The Rite of Memphis was established in America Nov. 9, 1856, by the Grand Hierophant, Marcones de Negree, who organized a Supreme Conneil, Ninetheth Degree, which hody held its meetings in Ord-Fellows' Hall, in this city, until 1862, when Brother Seymour visited Paris and procured an independent charter, from which time this branch of Masonry has extended to nearly every State in the Union. dependent charter, from which time this branch of Ma-sonry has extended to nearly every State in the Union, and is now increasing rapidly, and numbers about 64 bodies in the United States. The music of the Festival was supplied by the 12th Regiment Band. The company

THE FORGED CHECK OPERATORS AGAIN. On Monday last a letter was received by Brown, Brothers & Co., bankers, at No. 59 wall-st., dated and postmarked "Baltimore Aug. 14," inclosing a draft my the Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill., on the Naiousl Park Bank of this city in favor of H C. Phelps for \$9,640, and indersed by Phelps to the order of H. M. Horton, and by Horten to Brown, Brothers & Co. The writer of the letter desired the amount of the draft to be remitted in stering exchange, in favor of, and to the address of H. N. Horou, P. O. Box No. 349 Baltimore, Md. It being contrary to the custom of Brown Bros. & Co. to make remittance until after the drafts or cheeks are accepted, they sent this draft to the Park Bank for acceptance, and the bank officers, in turn, selegraphed to the Chicago Bank, and received for answer that the only draft of that description outstanding was for \$15. The large draft was then protested for non-acceptance, and H. M. Horton advised of the fact by letter. Superintendent Kennedy having been informed of the crewinstance, telegraphed to Marshal Barlow, Chief of the Baltimore Police, to keep a watch on Post-Office Box No. 345, and if H. M. Horton, who would receive a letter on the following day, was unknown, to arrest him for forgery. A letter of the valuation was also sent to Marshal Barlow. ing day, was unknown, to arrest him for forgery. A letter of explanation was also sent to Marshai Barlow. On Tuesday morning a detective was placed on watch at the Baltimore Post-Office, and in a short time a woman appeared, asked for and received the letter addressed to Hoston. She walked alone from the Post-Office to the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad Depot on Presidentst, followed by the detective, who then left her and went to report to his Chief. As a matter of course, when he returned to the place where he had left the woman, he, in the mean time, having received orders to arrest her, she was gone. On inquiry at the Post-Office, it was learned that a tew days ago a woman called at the Post-Office and rested Box No. 345, in the name of H. M. Horton, until October next. The Post-Office clerks knew nothing further concerning her. It is a question whether or not size was the forger or merely an accomplice.

AN EXHIBITION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. Capt, E. Massey, Chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade of London, now on a visit to this country, having failed to witness the review of the Fire Department in Tompkins-sq. yesterday afternoon, the Fire Commissioners last evening determined to give im an exhibition of the celerity with which the apparatus could be got to work at a fire. At a 11 o'clock, sharp, the bell signaled No. 145 (Broadway and Broome-st.) was sounded. Fire-Commissioners Shaler and Galway, third Engineer Kingsland, and Capt. Shaler and Galway, Chief Engineer Kingsland, and Capt. Shaw had a short time previous proceeded to the designated location. Everything had been conducted with the utmost excreey, only these gentlemen and the telegraph operator on duty being cognizant of the fact that a false alarm was to be sounded. The signal had scarcely been sounded when from all quarters came the engines, tenders, and trucks. First was the fire Insurance Patrol. Next came Engine No. 13, whose house is in Woosterst, near Spring-st. They had stretched a line of hose and started a stream of water within four minutes from the time the first alarm was sounded. Following in rapid succession came Engines Nos. 1, 20, 30, 31, 33, and Trucks Nos. 1, 8, and 9. Capt. Shaw expressed himself highly pleased at the promptness and efficiency of the Department.

nerely an accomplice.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY-ARREST OF THE THIEVES.

Last night Officer Wynne, of the Sixth Preinet, saw two men carrying a trunk through Courtlandt alley. He asked them where they obtained it, and as they could give no satisfactory answer, took them to the Franklin-st. Police Station. The men there gave the names of George Hoffman and James Greenwood, alias Travers. The trunk was opened and found to contain shirts, velvets, and other property, valued in all at over \$500. The men then confessed that they had committed a burglary at No. 368 Breadway, and the property in the trunk was the plunder secured by them.

Charles Carroll, age 9, yesterday fell from the roof of the three-story building, No. 31s. West-st., and was fatally injured.

The New-York Turner Cadet Corps hold their annual pic-nic and target excursion on Priday, at Kentz's Elm Park, Ninety-second-st. and Eightheave. They will start from Turner Hall, at 8 o'clock p. m.

While David Wiley, age 23, a resident of Philadelphia, was looking into the cellur at the corner of Thomas and Churchests, he was run against by Car No. 1 of the University-place line, knocked into the excavation, and somewhat maired. Robert Routledge, living in Thirty-eighth-st.,

between Eighth and Ninth-aves, was found last evening, at the corner of Sixth-ave, and Thirty-third-st, suffering from some injuries in the groin, having been beaten by some person whose name he refused to divulge. Officer Wilkinson of the Twenty-sixth Pre-

Precinct yesterday arrested on the steamer Colorado, at Pier No. 46, North Biver, one Joseph S. Pritchard, late of No. 73 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, on the charge of having No. 73 Thiary-st., Brooklyh, of the charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at \$130, and \$10 in cash, from John Sawyer, residing at the corner of Jay-st. and Ful-ton-ave. Brooklyn. The accused, who was about to sail for England on the steamer, confessed his goilf, and said he had pawned the watch. He was locked up in the Beskman-st. police station.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

WEST INDIA MARKETS HATANA, Aug. 16 -- Exchange on Lordon steady; on United States, 50 -- days' sight, in currency, 23 per cent discount.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BAW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—Cutton dult; raise. 39 bales, Low Middings, noutrally 39c. Receipts, 59 bales. Whour—Superfine and Double Katra, scarce and in request; Superfine, 25. 25; Double Latte. 46 50 25 62, Oats loave at 6.27605. Bran, 4.1 Hat, \$2.5 Pork dult; held at 4.35 50. Baron.—Shoulders, IT.; Gleer Rib Shies, 196; Clear Shies, 296. Bran, 230 250. Land from There, 20c. Kg. 172-212. Sugar dult; Commun., 116-12c.; Princ., 144-244c. Molasses luartime, Hebridge, 60-270c. Whisky from at 4.1 150-24-117. Coffee-Prin. 25c.; Brand, 16-20-20c. Mark, Alv., Aug. 18.—Cutton closed from: sales 120 bales. Low Middlings, 30c. Receipts none, exports, 92 bales.
Augusts, Ga. Aug. 18.—Cutton Truner; sales 60 bales, receipts, 14 bales; Middlings, 314-2020c.
RAYANNAM, Ga. Aug. 18.—Cutton—Receipts, 22 bales, exports, 144 bales.
Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 18.—Suptra Tayannah, 2016. Ross steady

bales.

Wilmington N. C., Aug. H.—Spirits Turnentine, 184c. Rosin steady at \$1.00264.25. Crishe Turnentine, \$2.5026.3. Tan. \$2.30. Characters on Aug. 18.—Cutton quies, no sales, the light stack preventing transactions: Middings nominal at 312c. Receipts mone. Keports—constitute, 13 bales.

CLAWELAND, Aug. 12.—Flour dull. Wheat declining: No. 1 Red Winter, \$1.49. No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.40. Corn quiet. No. 1 Mixed hein \$1.012\$\$ No. 2 Red Winter, \$1.40. Corn quiet. No. 1 Mixed hein \$1.012\$\$ to No. 5 Mixed, 180. \$2.502\$\$ No. 2 No. 3 N

Dr. Sherman had a remarkable case of rapture in hand yesterday. The subject a German who had been sufficted ever 20 years, and whost repture had increased from the had prescree of transets to an enormous size, such larger than his head. The most along that feature was that he had not been able to return it into the abdomen for the past three years, but which Dr. Sherman, from his remarkable tart, succeeded in completely reducing in less than twenty minutes. This measurily feat automished the patient, and led him to exclaim, with a slace full of log, "I feel good now!" A Remarkable Rupture Case.

No Accident can occur to those burning PRATE'S "ASTRAL" OIL

DIED.

ORBES-On Tucaday evening, Aug. 17, Emma Forbes, daughter of the late Garrett Forbea. he relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday. Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock, from the resistance of Robert Faggason, No. 323 Greenwichest.

the funeral on Friday. Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of Robert Ferguson, No. 122 Greenwich at.

Robert Ferguson, No. 122 Greenwich at.

PULLER—On Wedtneader, Aug. 18, at O ange, N. J., Arthur Bininger, youngest son of J. Cutler and Kanily H. Fuller.

Notice of funeral bereafter.

GOODBRIGH-Suddenly, at her house, No. 122 Temple at. New Haven, Coun., on Tuesday, Aug. 17, Mrs. Julia W. Goodrich, suddow of the late Prof. Channesy A. Goodrich, and daughter of Noah Webster, Lin. D., in her 7th year.

The faueral will be attended from her late residence on Friday, the 20th inst. at 25 o'clock p. w.

inst, at 34 o'clock p. m. GRAYDON-Suddenly, on Tuesday, the 17th inst, at Denrar, Colorade Samuel Graydon. Notice of faueral hereafter.

Notice of fineral bereafter.

LOWRIE-On Wednesday, Aug. 18, at Norwalk, Conn. at the residence of her brother, the Rev. T. S. Childs, Mrs. Mary R. Lowite, milow of the late the Walter Lowie of New-York.

of the late the Walter Lowie of New-York.

Pureral services at the First Presbrietan Church, conner of Fifth are, and Twelfth st., on Friday, at 2½ o'clock p. in. and Pacilithest, on Friday, at 25 o'clock p. in.

READING.—On Wedersday morning, Edith, youngest child of M. Ploy and Adelaide Rending, aged I very and 3 months.

The fineral will take place on Thursday, the 19th inst, at 15 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, on States Island. Carriages will be in waiting at the West New Brighton landing on the arrival of the 18 o'clock heat from New York.

SWIFMS.—Suddays.—Verk.

o'clock heat from New York.

SMITH.—Suddenly, at kye, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 16. William Smith, aged Ti years.

The funeral will be attended from the Epiacopal Chorch in Rye at 14 o'clock p. m. on Thursday, Aug. 13. Trains leave To-enty-seventh-st. and Fourth-ave. at 9 and 112 o'clock a. m.

YAN VOORHIS.—At Tarrytown, on Taseday, Aug. 17. Elias W. Vaw Voorhis, of the city of New York, in the such year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family see researchildrivaried to attend the funeral from his late residence. No. 119 East Thirty-sexth-st., on Thursday, the 19th msk, at 2 o'clock p. m.

Special Rotices.

Twentieth Assembly District Union Republican Asso-Twentieth Assermany assetting will be held at the new head-cintion.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the new head-quarters, Grimm's Garden, Thirdavia, between Forty-sighth and Forty-ninth sta. THIS KVENING, at 80 'clock, JAMES JACKSON, President, Werks W. Culyers, Alexander Hill, Secretaries, The Recentive Committee will meet at 74 p. m. W. H. BENJAMIN, Chartenes, Apr Parn Doublass, Secretary.

Twentr-five years' experience.

Pamphlet of Law and information free.

Pamphlet of Law and information tree.

Middletown Mineral Spring Water enter all diseases of the Kidners, Sain, and Blood more promptly bian may other known remedy. See testimonia. Address MIDDLETOWN MINERAL SPRING Co., Middletown, Va. or No. 193. Brandway, New York, Caution—The bottles and corks of all gonnine are branded. Nature's Remedy.

Post-Office Nutice,—The Mails for Karope digiting the work coding angust 21, will close at this office on TUTS DAY, NORMANY, PUBLISHAY, A. (2016) A Comment of the Section o

ing August 2], will close at this at 12 m., and at the Stations as Indiana Hill Stations as Indi